Betalis of Indian Depredations - Description of the Navajoes - Things in Santa Fe-Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

SANTA FR, Feb. 29, 1852. GENTLEMEN: The news from below yes-GENTLEMEN: The news from below yesterdy is, that the mail wagon between Edzario and this place was attacked on the Jernada, near the big place was attacked on the Jernada, near the contern opening. This time, however, the mail contern was prepared for their assailants. Inside the surjection of the following the series of the series was prepared for their assailants. Inside the wagon were a party of United States soldiers, who were unseen by the Indians. These last were closed to approach within thirty yards, when the close is imped from the wagon, much to the surject of the Indians, who discharge killed one of the series of the Indians, who discharge killed one of the series of the Indians, who discharge killed a mail party and wounded two others; also killed a mule and crippled another, making it necessary for the party to return to Dona Ana. The Indians were tred on in return; it is supposed some of them were willed.

disparty to return to Dena and state of them were stated on in return; it is supposed some of them were stilled.

A more painful report is, that the January mail, however san Antonio and El Paso, which fatled to corrie, has been cut off it is said that not far from Eagle Spring and between that and the Rio del Eagle Spring and between that and the Rio del Eagle Spring and between that and the Rio del Eagle Spring and between that and the Rio del Eagle Spring and between that and the Rio del Eagle Spring and between that and some other stricks, including a man's hat, which had been performed by a builet, and containing papers, which showed it belonged to the conductor of the mail.

On the return of the party, they found on the road on American, who had just been killed and scalped. This man had most improdently ventured on foot the harding that had been recently under seet, that he is a man who has been recently under seet, that he is a man who has been recently under seet that he is a man who has been recently under seet that he is a man who has been recently under seet that he is a man who has been recently under seet that he is a man who has been recently under seet that he is a man who has been recently under seet that he is a man who has been recently under the best of the state of the probability is, that the fidures consider themselves to be at war below him erunning east from El Paso, and upon the ground where this ourrage happened. Others have suggested that the scoundrelly Jicarilias—who have disappeared (so it is said) from their more usual hauss, were the perpetrators—which, however, I doubt.

t the first, the former vicario of the diocesi, About the first, the former vicario of the diocest, Padre Ortiz, on his return from Durango, wither he ind accompaded the Bishop, had stolen from him, on the Jornada dei Muerto, nineteen mules and four horeses—leaving the reverend father nearly afoot.

On the 1st, a great sweep was made in the neighborhood of La Joya and Las Padillas. About four hundred suites and cattle were taken off from near the latter place, and twenty from the former. They were the property of Jos Chaves, the Armijitos and Guilerzs—persons well know here. One man was made prisoner.

On the 12th news was received here that Mr. A.

og the 12th news was received here that Mr. A. Constanti, while returning to Dona Ana, from the opper mine, with a team, had his 'horse shot under his, and one man killed. His teams and all his animals, except those which he and the rest of his committees except in, were captured.

On the 23d, news came that Major Richardson had allm into an ambuscade near the copper mine, and lest two zergeants and one man, having a narrow escape for his own life. As reported, it seems that his richardson, who is stationed at Foit Webster, with wo companies of infantry, had previously met the Apaches near there, with a view to some understanding with them. This object failed, and not only that, but some difficulties arising, as we learn, from the insolent manner in which the Indians behaved, nine Apaches were shot by our men, who reused to the Fort. Immediately after this, the Indians came in upon the grazing ground, and drove of the horses and stock; and it was in quest of these that Major Richardson was occupied, when he fell in with the Indians. The stock is, of course, not respect to the Fort among the Navajoes holds that people The Fort among the Navajoes holds that people

he Fort among the Navajoes note that people heck to an extent which could hardly have been sipated, and shows the propriety of a step which a stonishing was not taken at the very first. Alugh some of the incidents of the campaign against m last summer were not so favorable as might been desired, it is possible that the main object we been desired, it is possible that the main object is been secured. It is certain that since the establishment of this fort, the Navojoes have been perelly quiet. A gentleman just in from sere, siates at they are frequently going in and out in a perelly peaceable manner. He is of impression that large number of the tribe have taken up their winguarters in the vicinity. One of them—Largo—powerful and wealthy as any of them, is not far Other chief, have atther hearing or regarded.

speak those determinations. When, there'ore, a civilized nation desires to make propositions to one of these tribes, care should be taken to deal with it only through these who represent it in the general council. A convention, however solemn—with two or three or half a dezen of the mere heads of families—binds only those heads.

We have seen a treaty of peace and amity between the Navajoes and the United States, which has been followed by two years of depredation and outrage on the part of the ladians; and can account for such strange consequence only by supposing that the Navajoes were not duly represented in the negotiation; or did not understand its nature or purpose; or have faithlessly broken its terms. Either supposition may be probable enough; and it has been, and perhaps is now highly important to ascertain which is the correct one. rect one.

The knowledge we have here of the Navajo countries.

The knowledge we have here of the Navajo country and its inhabitants is very secaty and limited—strangely so, confidering that the Mexicans have been in contact with both for the last one hundred and fifty years. The haunts and numbers of the tribe are very imperfectly understood. I have heard estimates which have reduced their number to 5,000, and others that run them up to 20,000; but I am disposed to adopt the lowest calculation. It is probable that Fort Defance is in or near the central and some of the more chosen spons of their country. and others that run them up to 20 000. but I am disposed to adopt the lowest calculation. It is probable that Fort Desance is in or meat the central and some of the more chosen spots of their country. The amount of stock beloaging to them has usually been represented as very large, and there is reason to suppose there is truth in these representations. Large has, it is certain, one hundred brood mares; other chiefs—few of whom probably are so rich as he is—have more or less slock. Nevertheless, many who are flocking to the Fort are always craving meat—the offsl of which is greedily eaten by them—and they seldom bring in sheep for sale. It is probable that most of the stock and property of the tithe is kept at a good distance from the Fort, as recently, on the San Juan River, a visitor found a large number of Navajoes with the Utahs, and an immense quantity of sneep, with numerous horses. Sheep could be bought of them at seventy-five cents a head, while they are selling among the Mexicans for two dollars.

Col. Chandler's sentence upon the charge of disrespect to a tellow officer, tried before the Court Martial recently, held at Fort Conrad, is suspendion from his rank and amoluments for six months.

The aversion of the Mexicans to organize under the Militan act of this Territory is such as to have made its provisions nearly, if not quite, hugatery.

Since the return from Darage of Bishop Lowry I have had the pleasure of an interesting conversation with far. He describes all of Northern Mexico, which he naw—Sonora, Chiusans and Darango—as in a most distressed and plutable condition. Cholera and from the with his coasequence of famine, have severely scourged that country their own.

Bishop Lowry, saide by his faithful vicar, is exerting himself, as attemmenances permit, to work out New Mexico. The vicar is now on a visit to the and is arthoring the people in a language which is not affaile nearly side of the clergy are too well knewn to year readers to the clergy are too well knewn to year readers to make such a

expenses are at the option of the parties paying them; and that the sum paid to the Bishop on this occasion was treated as a gift to the Church, and will be applied to the recidication of the church here known as La Capella Castrense.

Some Mexicans, of a party which had gone into Utah Territory to traffic with the Utahs, have certainly got back to Abiquin, and report the capture and detention, by the Mormons of some of their number. The Mexicans have for a long time been in the habit of making up parties to visit the Indians, with whom they were not at war, for purposes of trade. Skins, fors and animals are given by the Indians, in exchange for goods in demand among them. The Pah-Utahs have sometimes sold children of their tribes to the Mexicans—and some of these Pah-Utahs are now held as slaves in the Territory. Whether or not the detention of the Mexicans, who it is said are now confined at the Sali Lake, has been on account of this kind of traffic, remains to be seen.

The Cibolleras are now coming in with the fruits of their winter's hunt. Every year parties of Mexicans go out upon the Marene and Canadian fork of the Arkansas, hunting buffalo. This year some 1.500 went out, with over 200 wagons. They have brought back large quantities of dned buffalo meat—an article which enters largely into the consumption of the Mexicans, though it has for some three or four years past retailed as high as fifty cents a pound. The buffalo, this year, did not descend below the Canadian—owing chiefly to the mildness of the winter on the plains. There were some 2,000 Kiowas and Camanches on the Canadian, who were perfectly friendly to the Mexican hunter.

We have had here what has been in contrast with the weather in Missouri, a remarkably mild and delightful winter. Very little snow has fallen, nor has it eground been covered during the whole winter it us far over a day. The mountains in the vicinity are nearly all bare of their usual winter covering a uch apprehension is expressed lest the streams—se indispensable for irri

Romanism and Republicanism Incompatible. A LECTURE-By REV. W. S. BALCH.

On Menday night, Rev. W. S. BALCH, pastor of the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, delivered a lecture entitled as above, and intended as an answer to the fate discourse of Archbishop Hughes on " The Catholic Chapter in the History of the United States." In spite of the severe storm which made the night one of remarkable severity, intelligent audience, who testified their approbation of the speaker's sentiments by frequent interruptions of applause. We have only space to notice the

the large edifice was filled in every part by a highly more prominent features of this Lecture. Mr. B. began by saying that any cause which will not bear the test of rigid investigation is unworthy the countenance and support of independent minds. Truth never shuns the light; it asks no shield, wants no panoply; it courts inquiry and answers every honest question ; like virtue and beauty, it is loveliest when unrobed. like its great Author, it needs no sword of power or priestly robe to give it force and vitality in the execution of its mission; its law is liberty; it gives freedom to all who embrace it, an visitly in the execution of its initiation; its law is liberty; it gives freedom to all who embrace it; an honest heart is its passport to dominion; it consents to no decision of numerical strength; it enthrones itself in the willing mind, spurms human authority, shours the great, dwells with the humble, calls fishermen from their nets and publicans from the receipt of customs and sends them forth to everturn thrones and systems, and teach all men the way of salvation. Christianity is compatible with the largest liberty; its spirit is democratic; it is based on the sovereignty of God and the individualism of Man; it acknowledges no distinction, admits no excuse to justify wrong, but requires obedience from all; it has the same duties, hopes and blessings for all. Christianity has positive duties for all who accept it; among others, to contend earnestly for the faith, to stand fast in the liberty where with Christ has made us free. In compliance with these duties and in the spirit of our free institutions—as a Christian and a Republican—I stand here to defend doctrines which I believe to be true, and of vital importance to the peace, honor and here its defend doctrines which I believe to be true, and of vital importance to the peace, honor and here its defend doctrines which I believe to be true, and of vital importance to the peace, honor and insights of the first the Nasoness have been personness to this fort, the Nasoness have been personness to the person that is a person the person that a large number of the tribe have taken up their winterquirters in the vicinity. One of them—Largospowerful and wealthy as any of them, is not far d. Other shriefs have either been in or reported as being no great distance from the Fort. Nearly all make professions of a duriter for peace. Such is the laked one of them was seem to occupy a prominent pice among their war chefs. It is reported, however, that they intend to hold a grand commit in the great distance from the Fort. Nearly all make professions of a durite for peace. Such is the laked one of them was seem to occupy a prominent pice among their war chefs. It is reported, however, that they intend to hold a grand commit in the great of the peace of the plans or mountains—are subdivided into numerous fittle more suifactionally the properties of by a head, who is so by virtue of kinship and appring quilties of character, or by some sything and of ravery or command. The extent of a family departs upon the popularity of its head, and it as appoint and the properties of the world. I am here to warm you for the plans or mountains—are subdivided into numerous fitting the properties of the world. I am here to warm you for the plans or mountains—are subdivided into numerous fitting the properties of the world. I am here to warm you for the plans of the peace of the plans of the pe Church in regard to government! Have Protestants found it necessary to assert their Republicants and their righta? No. The Past is their voucher; every chapter and verse of History speaks for it; if it has erred in a few cases, by following the bad example of the Church it left behind, such cases are the exception and not the rule. Who ever deubted the fitness of Protestantism to flourish in the soil of Freedom? Who ever asked for it an inquisition, an auto da /ê, a censorship of the press, a stifling of free speech, of liberty of thought, a hiding of knowledge from the people! Only those who dreaded an exposure of their intiquities, a restraint of despotic power, or the extension of equal privileges to all men. The past ten centuries tells us the tendency of Romanism. Every chapter in its history, from the first revolt under Leo II. down to the blessing bestowed upon that perjured traitor, "the Neghew of my Uncle," bears evidence of what it has done and will do when left to itself. Does any one doubt? Some did, in 1848, when this house rang with applaces for Plus IX. for his promises of liberal reform—promises never fulfalled. Then Protestant Republican ings were eloquent in laudations of "His Holiness," whom the Archbishop called "the Man of the Age," and even papits kindled at the hope that the Old Church had at last burst the shell of conservatism and started on a new and progressive ceres. Demograts and Whisz cried. "Holy ant Republican lips were eloquent in laudations of "His lichicess," whom the Archobishop called "the Man of the Age," and even papists kindled at the hope that the Old Church had at last burst the shell of conservatism and started on a new and progressive career. Democrats and Whigs cried "Holy Father," and the Bishop and his prelates, sitting on this platform, with jesuitical smiles said "Amen." I, too, participated, and sat here with the host of the Pope's new admirers, almost bewildered with an event which premised so much. Yet I had my doubts, and "my dreams have boded all too right"—I ask, now, what is Republicanism? It is the government of the people, "deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed." What is Romanism? The Papal Church claims the right and duty by special Divine authority, to step between man and his Maker, and take from the former his rights: to speak to him in God's name, and bid him surrender everything into the hands of his spiritual director—his "life, libertly and pursuit of happiness"—everything for time and for eternity; and to bow absolutely to the dictation of the authority vosted in the priesthood of that Church. Romanism admits a spiritual and temporal chief, and says he is absolute and infallible. This chief assumes the right to rule in God's name, with full power to bind on earth or loose in heaven. Romanism claims the right of universal dominon, both in faith and in temporal pswer, over all the world, over all men, from Nova Zembia to Patagonia. It is a vast hierarchy—a moral, spiritual, and political despotism. On the Poniff's will, hang all the privileges of its achievants; from him issue all mandates regulating the external government and internal conduct of the faithful. This authority, descending through cardinals, primates, archbishops, bishops, suffragans, vicars and priests, reaches the humbers tolary through the "confessional," where each priest deals with the trembling penitent according to direction, prying into every screet thought, demanding a full ex

Early Discovery of the Mississippi-The Historical Society-April Meeting.

The regular menthly meeting of this Society was held at the University last night, and was well attended despite the storm. Dr. De Witt, First Vice-President, in the Chair. Mr. Moore, the Librarian, reported the donations and additions to the Library, which were numerous and valuable.

Mr. Moore also presented and read a communica-tion from John G. Shea, accompanying the original map of Father Marquette, detailing the results of his discovery and exploration of the Mississippi

The paper of Mr. Shea says we have now little idea of the obscurity which, for a long time, hung over the interior of this country. Each wanderer's vague account was swelled by his own imagination, or that of others, into a wondrous tale, and romance long enjoyed the field which has now yielded to scher fact Strange was the history of the Great River of the West, el Rio Grande, la grande Riviere, (the Mississippi.) First of white men, the strange adventurer, Cabeza de Vaca, with the three survivors of the gallant band of Narvaez, traversing the continent from Florida to California, came to the Mississippt; but he remarks it only as a great river that they crossed, as-wandering from tribe to tribe in the guise of medicine-men—they journeyed on in hopes of reaching at last some spot waere a towering cross would tell them their countrymen were near.—This was in 1537; and when the little party at last appeared among the Spanish Colonists, each told his tale, while all mysteriously intimated that regions of untold wealth spread over the unknown interior. Two years later, De Soto entered Florida to seek the visionary realm; while, almost at the same time, the adventurous Franciscan, Mark de Niza, set out from Cubacan to return upon De Vaca's trail, as De Soto sought te follow it; for both expeditions were the effsprings of the accounts of the surviving four. Around both, accordingly, hangs a halo of romance, which has caused much skepticism as to their real success. De Soto reached the Mississippi, his Rio Grande or great river, which hurned down its muddy tide the giant trees it had uprooted hundreds of moles above. He crossed it at about the lowest Chickasw Bluff, as our historians commonly suppore and then ascended the river on the Western shore for some weeks. The chroniclers of his expedition were thus at liberty to examine the country around, and in fact their description, though but incidental, is valuable and generally correct. De Soto now roamed over the country west of the Great River. In April, 1542, he reached it again, broken hearted, after long and useless wanderings. Why linger over his fate! He died soon after on its banks, 10 tfar from the mouth of Red liver, and after a temporary interment on its bank, his body was sunk in the waters of his Rio Grande (Mississippi.) His successor, Moscoso, after an ineffectual attempt to reach Mexico by land, returned the next year to the Great River, and building boats, descended the urbid current to the Gulf of Mexico, which they reached in seventeen days.

Span had then explored for a considerable dispendent of the seventeen days. in the guise of medicine-men—they journeyed on in hopes of reaching at last some spot waere a to wering

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Spain had then explored for a considerable distance the Great River of the West, and the Adelantade of Cuba remained in its bosom to guard it for his countryman. But Spain did no more; the accidental discovery had unfolded to the eye of avarice no golden land, and she neglected the great arrery of America.

Once only after this do I find the great river mentioned, and its name, Rio Grande, given erroneously to another river wich still bears it: an expedition, that (if I remember) of Espeyo, which about 1580 set out to seek out some zealous Missionaries whom arder and courage had led, where soldiers shrank from following them, reached a broad and turbid stream hurying onward to the sea. Supposing it to be the Great River of De Soto, he called it so, and it is now the southern boundary of our domain.

As early as 1639, the Jesuit Missionaries of Canada, in their posts on Lake Huron, had heard of the great river which ran through countless tribes to a distant sea. Two years later, two fathers planted the cross at the outlet of Lake Superior and turned a longing eye toward the South, which they already visited in desire; but these hopes were to be blasted. One was seen to perish by the hands of the Mohawk, and the whole Huron tribe were to be swept away by the victorious allies; while missionary after missionary died amid his neophytes, triumphing over every torture, Upper Canada was a desert. Priest and people had alike been slain, and the missionaries were compelled to pause.

The Great River was still the object of their ardent

and the whole furon those were to except away by the victorious alles: while missionary after missionary died annul his neophytes, triumphing over every totrure, Upper Canada was a desert. Priest and people had alike been slain, and the missionaries were compelled to pause.

The Great River was still the object of their ardent zeal; but the humble missionary could not then easily obtain the means for a long expedition. Marquette above all sighed to undertake it; unsided by man, he turns to heaven, and at least his prayer is heard; the Colonial Government suddenly resolved to explore that Great River, to see whether it ran to the Guif of Chilfornia, and opened the way to China, or passed their by the realm of Quivira, which tecaned with gold. Jollyet was selected for the purpose, and long connected with the Jesuit missionaries, first as a popil, then as one of their wandering flock white a trader in the West, he selected Father Marquette as his companion. They set out in May, 1673, and the result of their voyage is too well known to dwell upon. Each apparently drew a narrative of the voyage, but as Jollyet was descending the St. Lawrence, his cance upset, and all his papers were lost. Meanwhise, Father Marquette, broken in health, was reposing fer a while at the Mission of St. Francis, aswiting the moment when his health should permit, to revisit the Mississippil. It was not till September that he felt strong enough to undertake the journey, and he accordingly set out soon after. Before his departure, be transmitted—as his autograph journal shows—copies of his journal down the Mississippi, or Conception River, and doabless the map which his fer nuch suffering during the winter, reached the lilmeis, and finding that his days were numbered, set out after a short stay to return to the mission; but it was too late. He sank gradually, as he advanced in his cance along Lake Michigan, and expired on the shore, where he hade his companions lay him. He was too late. He sank gradually, as he advanced in his cance along La

colonies a burst of indignation by an act maintaining the Catholic Church in Canadain its actual state. It made one sacrifice, however, to prejudice; the religious orders of men then in Canada were peculiarly obnoxious to the Colonists,—these were the Lesuits and Recollects. As to them, it was decreed that no new members were to be admitted, and that when the last surviving priest expired the property of the order should revert to the Crown. The last survivor of the Jesuits died in 1800; but previous to his death he took from the archives the zore valuable papers, including those we have named, and committed them to the care of the Hospital Nuns. The other papers were seized by the Sheriff, at his death, and are now chiefly lost or scattered; those thus saved by Father Cazot, remained in the Hotel Dieu till 1844, when they were presented by their faithful guardians to the Jesuits, who but two years before had entered that land so rich in historical reminiscences, to the fellow-religieuse of a Jaques, a Brebeuf and a Marquette. We are indebted for its presence here to the kindness of the President of St. Mary's College, Rev. F. Martin, who has agreed to its publication in New-York, in the historical collections of Mr. French.

Frof. Greene made a statement in reference to the proposed publication in New-York, in the historical collections of Mr. French.

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Frof. Greene made a statement in reference to the proposed publication of the papers of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary memory.

Joseph Blunt, Esq. then read the paper of the evening, which was an Examination of the Title of the American Colonies to the old North-Western

The usual request for publication and vote of thanks were made.

Mr. Moore then presented and read a paper from Prof. Wm W. Turner, which was of muca Ethnological interest. It was a critical inquiry into the remarkable resemblances between the powerful tribe of Apache Indians of New-Morice and the Athapascans of the region north-west of Hudson's Bay The writer detailed much evidence to show at least the strong probability that these tribes were of the same family, whose principal sent was in the northern part of the present British America. The principal evidences of the former union of the Athapascans and the Apaches was found in the singular correspondence of their language—a most uncouth dialect, which Mr. Bartlett says somis like a combination of Polish, Chinese, Choctaw and Dutch, full of grunts and gutturals, and having a strong recemblance to the Hottentot click.

The Society then adjourned.

CITY ITEMS.

PRANKS OF "OUR FOLKS" AT THE HALL -

Quite an excitement was created about the office of Mr. George W. Riblet, County Clerk shortly after

12 o'clock on Tuesday, in consequence of a difficulty occurring between Alderman Wesley Smith of the XIth Ward, and Patrick Kearns, living at No. 165 Avenue B. From what could be ascertained of the matter, it appears that Kearns wished a political fa-vor from Alderman Smith and accordingly applied to him with a view of getting his object accom-pliebed. During the conversation between them, the Alderman, considering himself insulted by Kearns, took the latter by the coat collar in not the most gentle manner, and told him he must go to the Chief's office. Kearas demurred to going and de-manded to know on what charge he was arrested, whereupen he was roughly handled by Alderman Smith, and had his head thrust with great violence against the walls of the building, receiving a severe wound from which the blood freely flowed. At this stage of the case, Mr. Joseph Murphy, residing at No. 191 East 15th-st, not knowing who Alderman Smith was, interfered and remonstrated with him for using Kearns in so unjust and crual a manner to which Mr. Smith replied, "I am Alderman of the Eleventh Ward." Mr. Murphy, considering the fact of his being an Alderman not a sufficient reason to justify the commission of the assault, plainly told the Alderman so. At this free expression of opinion the Alderman became still more wrathy, and desired the arrest of Mr. Murphy for his impertinence. He was not arrested, however, but after some further angry conversation Kearns was taken before Justice Lothrop, at the Tombs, where Ald. Smith preferred a charge of assault and battery against him. In his affidavit the Alderman set forth that Kearns persisted in placing himself before him in such a manner as to prevent him from passing, thereby willfully and maliciously, as is alleged, conducting himself in such a manner as to incite a breach of the peace. Justice Lothrop held Kearns to ball in the sum of \$200 to keep the peace for six months toward the people of the State of New-York and Aid. Smith in particular. Mr. Murphy, who is a merchant, because his surety. The Alderman desired the Magistrate to entertain a complaint of assault and battery against Mr. Murphy, but this he refused to do, and Ald. Smith left the court room highly indignant at the Magistrate.

GRAND LODGE, I. O. O. F .- The bimonthly session of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. of O. F. of Southern New-York was opened at its rooms in Odd Fellows Hall on Monday evening, with a large attendance of representatives and visitors. Among the business transacted was the presentation of a report from a committee of a portion of the subordinate lodges, on the subect of founding an asylum for aged indigent members of the order. The plan suggested is the purchase of a tract of not less than fifty acres of land n the vicinity of New-York, and the erection of the necessary buildings thereon, the occupants thereof to contribute in part to their maintenance, by such light labor as they may be able to perform The subject was referred to a Special Committee of seven, who are to mature a plan of organization and government, to be reported with as little delay as possible to the Grand Ledge. The semi annual re port of the condition of the Order, included in the record of the proceedings, distributed among the representatives, shows that the number of Lodges in the jurisdiction on the 31st of December, 1851. was 200. Reports received from 195 of these, show that the business of the six months ending on that day, was as follows :

Members initiated..... by card..... Reinstated
Proposed for membership, and rejected.
Withdrawn by card.
Suspended.
Expelled
 Deaths
 113

 Number of members
 19,541

 Number of Past Grands
 2,296

 Revenue of six months
 \$65,129

ANTE-NUPTIAL DIFFICULTIES -CURIOUS Case. - In the Marine Court on Teesday before Judge Cowles, a suit was brought by Mark Cohen against Aaron Jacobs, from which it seems that one Lewis Emanuel in contemplation of marriage with a Miss Levy, bought certain articles of household furniture. Emanuel and this young lady made the purchases and the goods were conveyed to the house of the defend-ant (her uncle) with whom she resided—and there placed in a room of which Miss L had the key. Emanuel advanced all the money for the goods. It appeared that the time for the marriage had been agreed upon several times, but postponed at the suggestion of agreed upon. Some two weeks since Emanuel called on the young lady and stated that his business affairs were not in a state to warrant his marriage at affairs were not in a state to warrant his marriage at that time, that he was going to Europe, &c. That lady considered this tantamount to a breach of promise, and the parties separated on not very good terms. Emanuel then assigned his claim for the furniture to the plaintiff, and a demand of the same was made on the defendant, who admitted that he had the control of it but would not deliver it up. The plaintiff then brought his action for unlawfully detaining the said property. Emanuel and siles Levy were both examined as witnesses. The Court charged the Jury, that if on this evidence thay considered that the defendant had the possession and control of the property and refused to deliver it, he was liable. The Jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

The Europa sailed at noon yesterday with 58 passengers and \$5,000 in specie.

FIRES .- On Tuesday night a fire broke out

Fires.—On Tuesday night a fire broke out in the trunk manufactory of Mr. Olsson, corner of Maiden-lane and Pearl st. The flames were soon extinguished. Damage triding.
On Wednesday a fire was discovered in the foundery of J. F. Valentine, No. 91 Elizabeth at, caused by the sparks falling from the furnace during the absence of the workmen. The flames were extinguished with a few pails of water.

New Building Blown Down .- About NEW BUILDING BLOWN DOWN.—About 114 o'clock on Monday night a five-story building in process of completion, situated in Sixty-inith st., near First-av., fell with a tremendous crash, burying three adjoining houses and a stable under its ruins. Five horses and a number of sheep were silled. The houses demolished were small and had no occupants. The building had been carried up to the fifth-story without a front, and was but slightly braced. This circumstance, together with the fact that a high wind was prevailing at the time, sufficiently accounts for its fall. It is a fortunate circumstance that the houses which were crushed were uninhabited, as, had that not have been the case, loss of life would undoubtedly have occurred.

SELLING LOTTERY TICKETS .- A Mr. Kelbelling Lottery 1 ickets.—A Mr. Relly, who keeps an Exchange office in Canal-st., near
Broadway, was arrested on Tuesday by Officers Green
and Elder, of the Lower Police Court, charged with
having sold a lottery policy to the driver of hack No.
5. The ticket is alleged to have been sold in the
presence of Mr. David P. Wheaton, of No. 149 Nassaust. The accused was held for examination by Justice Lothrop.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—A man named Timothy Harrington, resicing at No. 20 Dover-st., white passing through White-st. at an early hour on Tuesday morning, was attacked by several individuals, one of whom struck him over the eye with a slungshot and knocked him senseless to the pavement. The assailants then fied, leaving their victim in that state. He was found shortly after by Officer Mehan, of the Sixth Ward, and taken to the Station-house, where Dr. Simmons dressed his wounds, after which, by the advice of the Doctor, he was taken to the New-York Hospital.

The case of John Sass, who was arrested on Monday, charged with attempting to take the life of James Leonard, a stage-driver, by shoot-ing him, was yesterday examined before Justice Mountfort, and resulted in the accused being held to bail in the sum of \$500, to answer the charge.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, April 2.—
Afterneon Session.—Mr. Sandford concluded, and
Mr. Noyes commenced the answering argument for
the respondents, the State of Ohio.
SATURDAY, April 3.—The answering argument of
Mr. Noyes, in cause No. 9, not concluded at \$ P.M.
No afterneon session.
Monday, April 5.—Mr. Noyes' argument in No. 9
not concluded at 2 P.M. No afterneon session.

EXECUTION.—Edmund Glore, convicted of the murder of Thomas Carpenter last fall, was excepted at Madison Court-House, Va., on the 10th all. equied at Madison Court-House, Va., on the 10th all. It is stated that between three and four thousand It is stated that between three and four thousand persons were present to witness the execution. He made a full confession, and attributed his end to intemperature.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

SUPERIOR COURT-Before Judge Paine. -Wm. B. Laurence agt. Rufus Kemp.—Mr. L. is landlord of store No. 379 Broadway, and brings suit against a sub-tenant to recover damages for permitting a mortgage of the original tenant entering and taking, under his mortgage, a quantity of gas fixtures, stools, &c., worth \$385, it being insisted that the sub-tenant, who was in possession, should have prevented it.

that the sub-tenant, who was in possession, should have prevented it.

The store was leased, by the laudlord, to George Stewart, who occupied it as a dry goods store, but left the City, previously leasing the store to Ms. Kemp. Mr Newcomb held from Mr. 8 a mortgage of the fixtures and other property. &c.

In defense it is set up that Mr Newcomb, being a mortgagee, had a prior right to the mortgaged property, and that in resisting him Mr. K. would have been a trespasser, and liable to Mr. N. Sealed vardict.

been a trespasser, and liable to Mr. N. Sealed vordett.

Before Judge Oakley.

Kipp & Brown agt John J Wiles.—To recover difference of price in 7,000 bushels of oais, agreed in April. 1846, to be delivered to K. &. P. by the following November, and the price subsequently paid for oats, after the failure to deliver, being between \$700 and \$860. A son of defendant, in this name of defendant, entered into a contract to deliver the oats, the price to be 41 cents per bushel, and the first boatload was represented to be at the time on the canal. (It was said she suck afteward and the cargo was lost.) The oats were not delivered, and suit was brought in 1847, the the Gircuit Court, before Judge Edmonds, who charged that if the sug hai authority to make the contract, the defendant was it also otherwise, the verdict must be in his favor; also, that the value must be restricted to the price of case at the time the two lots were to be delivered. To this part of the charge plaintiff's coursel excepted, and safed the Judge to charge, that the value must be the price at any reaconable time after that on which the oats were to be delivered. The Court, refused to de so, and the Jury gave a verdict for plaintiff of 6 cents damages and 6 cents costs.

The case was argued on exceptions, under the new law, before the Superior Court, and the present new trust granted.

The defense is that the son was not authorized to

The dolense is that the son was not authorized to enter into a contract in behalf of Mr. W., and that the latter, consequently, is not liable.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT-Before Judge U. S. Distraict Court - Defore Judge Susan - Seizure of versel and cargo as being concerned in the Slave trade. Judgement in favor of claimants of versel and cargo, with order of certificate of probable cause of neighbor. David Graef and others agt. The brig Abram - To recover the value of goods shipped on soard, but lost at sea. The Court said they were received under a special undertaking, and being lost without fault or neglegence, the vessells nor having for the loss. Libel dismissed with cost.

negic ence, the vessel is not have for the loss. Lived dismissed with cost.

Win. V. Osborn agt. Win. Pease and others — To recover wages as engineer of a steam hip, on a vowage to California, on an alleged special agreement, Judgment for defendants, on the ground that the contract was not of the obstracter of an agreement between a seaman and a master of a slip for wages; between a seaman and a master of 8 sulp for waxes, that the intellant left the vessel voluntarily in the West Indies, and has no right to claim for the whole voyage; and that he received all he was entitled to up to the time of leaving the vessel. Libellant, in the character of engineer in a steamship, is not entitled to claim from the Court the guardianship accorded common salius. against contracts for serviced common salius. titled to claim from the Court the Contracts for ser-corded common sallys, against contracts for ser-vices, but stands on the footing of any other me-vices, but stands on the footing of any other mevines, but stands off the footing of any other mechanic or artisan bargaining with another purty. Defendants were not owners of the vessel when the contract was made, and the vessel was not liable to plaintiff, and the defendants cannot be made so merely from purchasing alterward.

Alex. Hankins agt. The steombast General Taylor.—Application by libellant denied, with costs.

There were also some decisions on exceptions to reports, &c.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS -- April 6 -Before Recorder Tiliou and Aldermen Smith and

Barr.
Senience.—Joseph Thornton, who was convicted of forgery in the second degree at the last term of this Court, was this day sentenced to the State's

Prison for two years.

No further business being ready, the Court adjourned for the day.

Corporation Notices.

A BSTRACT of CORPORATION OR-A DINANCES and RULES adopted by the Croton Aqueduct Department, regulating the use of Water, to which the attention of Consumers, and all others, is ear-

which the sticktion of Consumers, and an others, it earnestly invited.

Fine for opening a Fire Hydrant without normission, notless than five, nor more than twenty-five deliars, in the
discretion of the Magistrate hearing the complaint.

Fine for selling water to Shipping, or for any other purpose or object or offering it for sale, twenty five dollars.

Fine for obstructing access to any Stop-nock connected
with the Water Pipes in the streets, by placing on it any
building materials, or other hundrance, (fity dollars; and
twenty five dollars additional for each day the same shall
remain after notice for removal.

Fine for using Street washers, except before 6 A M. and
after 7 P. M., from May to November, and except hefore 9
A M. and after 6 P. M., from November to May, five dollars for each offence.

lars for each offense.

No owner, or terants, will be allowed to supply water to other percess, or families.

No addition, or alteration whatever its or about any Tap.
Pipe or Water cock, shall be made, or caused to be made, by any person, without permission first had from this Board.

by any person, without permission has been own SorBoard.

All persons taking the Water must keep their own Sorvice pipes, and all Fixtures connected there with, in good
remair and protected from frost, at their own expense, and
shall prevent all unnecessary waste of water.

Street washers should be used only within the hours named
in the above Ordinarce, nor must they be converted into
jets, or the water suffered to run to waste, or leak, or used to
wark the fifth of the gutters down upon sneighbors, or into
the receiving basing of severs; nor by attaching a hous to
wash off hoursellegs, carriages and combiness, caps must
be kept upon them in good order, and any projecting more

be kept upon them in good order, and not projecting more than three-fourthe of an ioch above the side walk. No Pydrant will be permitted on the side-walk or in the front area, and if significantly in a yard or aller attached to any dwelling or building, will not be permitted to be kept rouning when not in actual use; tape at wash-basins, water-closets, baths and urinals, must be kept closed in

like menter.

Applications for water must state fully and truly all purposes for which it is required, and when paying the annual charges for it, parties must frankly and without concentment, snawer all questions put to them relating to its con-

charges for it, parties must frankly and without concentment, nawer all questions put to them relating to its consumption.

No Hotses—watering fixtures will be permitted in the street, or on the side walk, except upon a linease taken out for the purpose, and these theeness must be annually researched for the late of May.

No yard fountain or jet most be in use more than three hours in each day, without a special permit for that purpose, and an additional payment beyond the established sites; and the Board reserves the right to suspend the use, or to abolish all private fountains whenever the public existences may require it.

No farry boat most permit the transportation of Croton Water scores the rivers for sale, or for the use of any individual or family; nor must any person attached to such farry take it across either river for his own, or the use of oliters, or for sale.

The officers of the Department permonally, and every person by them delegated for that purpose, must have free access, at proper hours of the day, to all parts of every building and steam vessel in which Croton Water is delivered and computed.

The penalty for a violation of any of the preceding rules and requirements, will be the prompt stoopage of the supply of water, without any faither or other preliminarly natice; nor will it be restored except upon payment of the expense of shutting it off, and putting it on, and upon a satisfactory understanding with the party that no future cause of complaint shall arise.

The Board anks from every citizen his aid and support in carrying out regulations designed to promote the composite. Water rates are payable on the lat of May in each year, in advance. By order of the Board —Croton Aqueduct Department April 1,1952. NICHOLAS DEAN, President.

TORPORATION NOTICE. - Public CORPORATION NOTICE. — Public Dotice is hereby given, that a sale of property for unpaid Croton Water reats for the year commencing on the let May, 1856, and ending on the 18th April, 1851, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall of the City of New York, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of June, 1851, at 18 whole of said property shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the Croton Water reats, and property to be sold, is published in the Evening Post, a daily newspaper printed in the City of New York.

Comptreller's Office, March 4, 1852. mr law lew Th.

CORPORATION NOTICE. - Public ORPORATION NOTICE.— PROISE

Notice is hereby given, that Petitions have been presented in the Board of Assarant Aldermen, for a SEWER in THIRTY-SECOND-5T. from 10th-av. to 75 feet west of 9th-av. Also in SECOND-AV. from 38th to mear 49 h-at. Also in WAVERLY PLACE, from 6th av. terough Christepher-set. to Hadson River. And also in FIFTH-AVENUE, from 12th at. to Harlem River. All persons interested having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Engineer at his Office, on or before the 17th inst.—Croton Aquecute Department, April 7, 1852.

NICHOLAS DEAN, President.

STREET DEPARTMENT, No. 4 H of Records.—Poblic Notice is hereby given that the following Petitires have been presented in the Board of Ansteaut Aldermen: To FENCE VACANT LOTS in TWENTY-BOURSH-ST. hetween 4th and Lexingtia-way. To PAVE and SET CURB and GUTIER is Fifter The State of the Set of

CORPORATION NOTICE. - Public CORPORATION NOTICE. — Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved or compart or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved by the Assessors, and are most have been completed by the Assessors, and are idented in the Office of its Bureau of Assessors and are idented in the Office of the Bureau of Assessments for excitage and in the office of the Stratego of the assessment include all the several houses had lots of ground, vacant lots pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Vertigot, from Variok to Hadson-st. All persons whose interests are affected by the above camed assessment interests are affected by the above camed assessment interests are affected by the news or either of them, are requested to present their obsense, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to the undersigned, at their office, Me. 4 Hall of Records, within thurly days from the date of this actics—Office Bureau of Assessments, Street Department, April 8, 1853.

AMUEL H. DE MOYI.

PARCIS NICMOLSON,

Assessors.

The Society then adjourned

and her churches, for "the deed so long expected," as Gregory Mill, says in his congratulation to the most Christian King. Has the Bishop forgotten the tedeum and the formal blessing of Pins IX, for the noble deed performed in Paris on the 2d of December, by one Louis Napoleon, by whom the liberties of the people of France were annihilated! Oae year ago this same Archbishop said the Church did not receptize the right of the people to change their government when they will. How does this accord with our Declaration of Independence, which says that the people always have the right to alter or abeliah their form of Government! Either the Church or the Declaration of independence is opposed to Republicaniam; you can judge which. The Bishop justifies our Revolution of 1776. I would ask what existed to demand that revolt which did not exist in Rome, in Italy, in Austria, in Spain in 1848—or which does not now exist in those countries. The Bishop claims that and Catholics, clergy and laity were among the first one most ardent to join our countrymen in defense of our rights, and, finding a few names of the honor, he holds them up to our admination bettainly they were good Republicans; but were they better Republicans than Mazzini, Avezzani and Garibaidi! Did Charles Carrollact for his Church or his country, when he put his name to the Declaration of Independence! Mr. Baich referred to the alleged Catholic Mission to Canada to get item to assist the Colonies against Great Britain, but it was not auccessful, probably becaguse Canada was Catholic for a different probably becaguse Canada was Catholic for the Catholic country. Is it not time to hard back such contemptuous maligning of the honored dead? What sincerity is there in all this praise of interty from the Catholic prelate! How long since Catholic countries combined to crush every serior of Republicanism in Europe, preferring Cossack rule to that of Liberty! How long since this Archibshop came from the conclave of deepots at Rome, to begin a reverse and finally ends

thority that surrounds him. I did once feel some respect for the Pope, when the world had just got his promises. The man Giovanni Mastai was a good, well-disposed, but not very courageous man. But the man was lost in the Prope. Crushed beneath the weight of a crown which he knew not how to wear, he struggled, floundered and fell. he fled from his chair, with the key of 8t. Peter in his pocket, mounted upon a coachbox, in the attire of a second-rate lackey. Romanism is essentially monarchic in its doctrine, spirit and tendencies, as every chapter in its past history undeniably proves. I list herefore incompatible and tendencies, as every chapter in its past history as a Republic and dangerous to its existence. They cannot agree, the time will come when one they cannot agree, the time will come when one of the other shall triumph. Which shall it between the proceeded to notice some of the Statements made in the Bishep's lecture. The Bishopoasis of the Republic of San Marino, a small-sized township on the barren slope of the Appeniase, with 7,000 inhabitants, who never yet dared think context to the Pope. If San Marino had dared to shelter Marzini, it would have existed no longer than it would have existed as longer than it would have taken the Pope to send his foreign bavoust inhiber. Were all true that Archbishop flugges claim in this place, it would only prove the exception and not the rule. I delt his distance where Catholices, acting in the spirit of the standard of the regular to the recent and the context of the foreign had been as a few foreign barround his speaker. The shall have the second of the foreign his country because he (the priest) had presented a banner to Kossuth. He also showed the will effect of the Bishop so get had of all the Cataolic Carroth repetitions and the country is Catholic King of Spain, with strict orders to globet and behead all the Protestants in those regions—to spare the Frenchmen, who were Catholics, but to kill every heretic. Was it in Mexico? where Cortex marched with priests at his side, to murder, burn and destroy the natives, and annihilate even the rocky monuments of that strange civilization, because it was heathenism. Was it in Peru? where Pizarrobore the cross over fields of blood and cities of desolation, outraging every principle of justice and humanity, prompted by the orders of a Catholic Prince who was desirous of saving souls even though their existence was doubtful. I am surprised that our Archbishop should put forth such filmsy arguments in favor of the liberal tendencies of his Church. Passing over minor inaccuracies, let us look at the doctrines of the Catholic Church on Revolutions. If the Church has necognized theory of Government, why has it always been found fighting on the side of monarch; Why oid it struggle through the seventy years' war to establish its temporal power? Why were all its thunders poured upon the Protestant Hollanders during that period? Why does the testimony of all past bisiory prove undeniably that the Roman pontif has even been ready to draw the sword in favor of monarchy? The Bishop boasts that the Church exists by an inherent vitality that nothing can affect.

bif has even been ready to draw the sword in tavor of menarchy! The Bishop boasts that the Church exists by an inherent vitality that nothing can affect. If, o, I hope he will no more be disturbed at what Protestants may do or say. He says the Church has seen so many experiments on poor humanity, that she has no faith in panaceas. Had she any faith in her own great experiment on St. Bartholomew's Eve, when at the tolling of the vesper bell she set about the massecre of 30,000 Protestants, and for which tublies was held and a solemate deum performed in